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After Tiananmen Square: Challenges for the Chinese- American Relationship,

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Two separate themes run through this work: a skeptical assessment of the accomplishments of the decade of reform preceding June 1989, and a pessimistic appraisal of what the future may hold for the PRC. It aims to redress the more optimistic view of the prospects for China's reform program that were prevalent prior to Tiananmen, as well as to contribute to our understanding of this crucial event in the PRC's history. It succeeds in both.

Another strong point of this work is the attempt by some of its authors to relate the Tiananmen crisis and the communist system in China to the collapse and crisis of communism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Although the PRC's foreign policy, and in particular Sino-Soviet relations and Beijing's role in the "strategic triangle," have received much attention, comparative examination of Marxist-Leninist systems in China and in the former Eastern Bloc has been a weak point in the China studies field. This volume, however, presents both analyses of PRC's foreign policy and also the comparative approach.

The Broken Mirror is long, but its essays are well-written and relatively short. Though published in 1990 it should provide a useful background to those in the national security community who seek a broad understanding of the Tiananmen crisis. The essays relating to political affairs, the military, foreign policy, and the future of

China can be read fruitfully by those with little time to spare.

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After Tiananmen Square: Challenges for the Chinese-American Relationship. Cambridge: Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, 1990. 124pp. \$9.95

Historically, Chinese-American relations have been characterized by misperception and illusion. A great cultural gap, some may even say an unbridgeable gap, separates America and China. No matter the time period or the regime in either land, the relationship has been plagued by the same obstacles and pitfalls. Many American illusions about China have prevented U.S. policy makers from correctly identifying the true character of the Chinese condition. In turn, Chinese ethnocentrism has produced a similar situation leading to mutual misunderstandings.

This work was designed to assess the implications of the Tiananmen Square massacre on Sino-American relations in the 1990s. It not only provides a succinct analysis of China's post-Tiananmen domestic and foreign policies but also recommends a reasonable set of U.S. policy options for Sino-American relations. The work contains six chapters written by specialists on China, including two Chinese scholars. Not only are American and Chinese viewpoints offered but also discussions of

the impact of China's relations with the Third World and with the nations of the western Pacific.

Jurgen Domes, a sinologist at the Saar University, examines China's internal dynamics and predicts a collapse of the communist system in that country. The time of the demise of the current system will depend upon the outcome of the forthcoming struggle for succession.

A chapter entitled "The Sino-American Relationship: A Chinese Perspective," by Ding Xinghao, begins with the premise that good relations between the United States and China are of vital importance to peace and stability in East Asia and the Pacific. True to the current party line, Ding places the burden of maintaining this relationship on the United States and warns that using trade and high technology as a lever to pressure China for political purposes would be counterproductive and may force China to close its door again.

In a concluding chapter, Robert Pfaltzgraff notes that Tiananmen brought to the fore the long-standing dilemma that has beset Sino-American relations. Americans believe that the central problem of the relationship is the balancing of U.S. strategic interests with concern for human rights. With the decline of the Soviet threat, the strategic imperative has lost much (but not all) of its impact. The United States must continue to recognize that China remains an indispensable component of any emerging Asian-Pacific political-military balance.

This work is thought-provoking and informative and should prove useful to those interested in world affairs and the Sino-American relationship.

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Fotion, Nicholas G. *Military Ethics: Looking toward the Future*. Stanford, Calif.: Hoover Institution Press, 1990. 122pp. \$18.95

This is an important but difficult work. It is important because it provides a solid, logically argued refutation of the pacifistic belief that all things military are immoral. It is difficult because of its dense prose, a veritable Socratic argument of endless "either-or" questions. The result is a volume that clearly defines the moral logic of conventional military capability, deterrence, nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and strategic defenses. Though relatively short in length, it is not an easy read.

Nicholas Fotion is a professor of philosophy and an expert in the study of ethical behavior. He begins with the subtle premise that many (if not most) of America's intellectual elite have developed an aversion to the serious study of military matters and are therefore easily swayed by what he calls "the big argument" of new-wave pacifism: that modern weapons and military technology have made war more destructive, more costly, and therefore more immoral than ever before. The implication of the argument is that modern nations can no